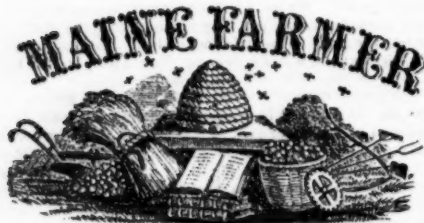




VOL. XXVI.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1858.

NO. 6.



Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.
BARLEY A GOOD CROP FOR MAINE FARMERS.

The destruction of our wheat crop so often, by the mildew, or wheat fly, at one time induced our farmers to cultivate barley more extensively than they were in the habit of doing before the mildew or weevil came among us. The cultivation of it, however, has again fallen off. We somewhat wonder at this, for it may be considered a valuable crop to the farmers, for more use than it has hitherto been put to.

The greatest use made of it is the worst; viz: that of making beer. A writer (John Johnson), in the Country Gentleman, for Dec. 3, has some good remarks upon this subject, and his experience enables him to speak understandingly upon it. "Almost all western New York," he says "is going to sow barley this spring. I suppose it will pay them better than wheat, but will raising grain to be made into a drink to stupify a portion of the community, ever be profitable in the end? I think not. Barley will do much excellent beef, mutton and pork, but in beer it is worse than dead. There is no difficulty in making a two acre old steep weigh from 1100 to 1200 lbs. live weight, by feeding from 13 to 15 bushels of barley meal from a calf a week until he is two years old with good pasture in summer, and clover hay the next winter, with about ten bushels of the meal, which is much better than making beer, and no thing is better than barley to fatten sheep."

Here we have good authority for some of the good properties of this crop, a crop which at the present time is raised for little else than to make beer. We can testify to the good properties of barley for making pork. We once fattened a hog with boiled barley, and it made excellent pork. We would recommend that more of it be raised in Maine, and suggest also, that in obtaining seed to sow, you get that which is as free from oats and other seeds as possible. It is not generally mixed in with oats. When oats get in they will generally gain upon the barley, and render in time the crop you rear less valuable.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ESSEX COUNTY AG. SOCIETY.

We have received through the kindness of our friends W. Proctor, Esq., and Wm. Sutton, Esq., of Danvers, Mass., copies of the Transactions of the Essex Co. Agricultural Society, for 1857. This society has always been fortunate in having a large number of members who were strong in mind as well as hand, and hence it has always been well conducted. It has published its transactions every year since it commenced operations, and every number is a valuable one. The transactions for 1857 is full of useful facts and good advice—full of the actual experience of many of the best farmers in the county, in regard to developments of agricultural truths in operations during the past year, and also full of valuable hints and suggestions by way of inferences, and deductions from facts actually known.

The book opens with an interesting and instructive address delivered by Dr. E. G. Kelley of Newburyport, "Home and its embellishments" was the theme, and the speaker urged in an impressive and happy manner, the necessity incumbent on all of making home happy and of training the young minds of all, especially of farmers' children, in the great and important truth that true happiness lies in being contentedly useful in the great sphere of home and the farm, rather than in the whirl and excitement incident to most other pursuits of life.

In addition to the regular reports, there are also very valuable papers for contributors. One upon the "culture of the strawberry," by N. Page, Jr., which we have read with much pleasure, and from which we have received good instruction on this subject. We shall borrow it into our columns some day for the profit of those of our readers who like to read such essays, and to profit by them. Another excellent paper, "Inquiries in relation to Experimental Farming," is communicated by Wilson Flagg, who is becoming favorably known to the farmers and horticulturalists of New England by his good common sense writings and remarks on topics connected with improvements of the farm and garden.

We are happy to learn, as we do from a perusal of the Transactions, that this Society has been put into the prospective possession of a good farm, the bequest of the late Dr. Treadwell; subject, at present, to the contingency of a life estate or possession of an individual. The Doctor directed that when it came into the Society's possession, it should be conducted under their auspices as an "experimental farm."

Some reports were made to the Society on the Chinese sugar cane, which contain some new facts. Mr. Lake of Topsheld, sent in a specimen of brown paper made from the stalks of the Chinese sugar cane. Mr. Lake says the stalks are worth \$15 per ton for paper. If the refuse or pomace of the cane, after extracting the syrup, should prove to be worth this for making paper, it will indeed become a valuable crop. Mr. Joel Lake of Topsheld, enters into a comparative estimate of the value of the Chinese sugar cane crop, and the corn crop, and he figures out his cane crop to be worth \$82.83 per acre, and his corn crop to be worth \$60 per acre.

CURE FOR STAMMERING. At every syllable pronounced, tap at the same time with the finger. By so doing the most inveterate stammerer will be surprised to find he can pronounce quite fluently, and by long and constant practice, he will pronounce perfectly well. This may be explained in two ways, either by a sympathetic consonant action of the nerves of voluntary motion in the tongue, which is the most probable, or it may be that the movement of the finger distracts the attention of the individual from his speech, and allows a free action of the nerves concerned in articulation. (Scientific American.)

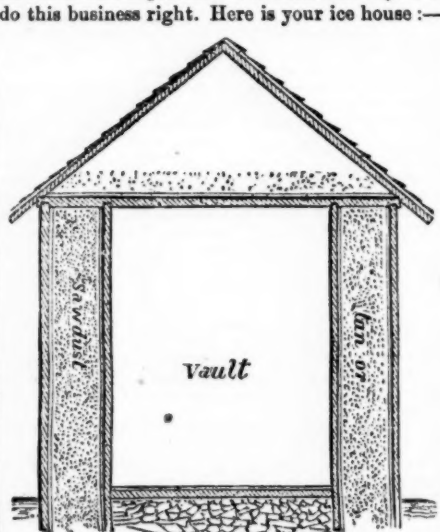
THE ICE HOUSE.

We have, thus far, had the mildest winter that has been known in Maine for many a long year. It seems so odd not to be shoveling snow drifts as high as your head and sometimes much higher, that many of us seem to be lost, and conjecture that we have got some thirty or forty miles nearer to the gulf stream, or that has come that distance nearer to us, and is warming us up into quite a mild climate. If that be the case, the fog stream must have received a tremendous jog from the position it had last winter, when the thermometer indicated from thirty to forty below zero, and freezing mercury was a sort of pastime.

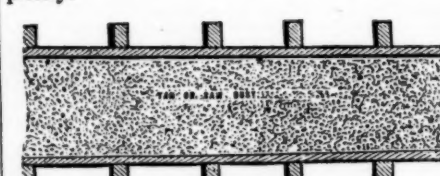
But we intended to say when we commenced, that, although the weather here so mild, rendered it likely that the ice crop would not be so heavy as it was last year, it nevertheless afforded a nice time for those who felt disposed and had the means to construct icehouses, provided nevertheless, as the lawyers say, you did not do it last fall.

A good ice house is one of the most simple buildings in the world. We have been in the habit every year of calling attention to this subject, and giving the engraving and description of the very best ever built,—best because it preserves it perfectly, and is so very simple in its construction. Hundreds have been built from the plan given, and we doubt not that hundreds more will be built in accordance with the directions.

In filling the house be sure and put in good solid black ice as some call it, and not the porous shelly kind. This last is half full of air which will prevent its keeping well, besides where you pack away so much air you of course pack away less ice. In packing ice make the whole mass as solid as you can. The very joinings where the blocks come together should be filled with ice if you can, in order to keep out air. A little observation and experience will soon enable you to do this business right. Here is your ice house:—



It is made by setting four posts in the ground, nailing boards on each side and filling the interior with saw dust, shavings, spent tan or some such material. The whole is made of rough boards, and is found to answer the purpose completely.



RAPE CROP FOR SOILING MILCH COWS.

We have, for a long time, thought that we did not provide for milch cows sufficient of that kind of food which contained a large supply of albuminous matter.

Albumen constitutes a pretty large share of milk, and that food which contains it would, as affording them a supply of one of the ingredients of milk to be drawn from them. Cabbages contain albumen, and every one knows that they are excellent to improve the milk of cows, and to improve its quality. But they are not exactly the kind of crop to raise for soiling. Would not rape be better? The seed of the summer rape could be sown late, and the crop used in August and September. It is a crop not much, if any, raised in Maine. Can any of our readers give us light on this subject?

INDIGO IN CENTRAL AMERICA. The destruction of the Indigo culture in India is likely to create a serious enhancement of prices to our manufacturers, and may lead to the restoration of the ruined plantations of Central America and Santo Domingo.

There are thousands of fine indigo plantations on the margin of Lake Nicaragua, for sale at less than the cost of the masonry, &c. of the vats and other works connected with the preparation of indigo; and it would be the most profitable, as well as the safest and most agreeable kind of silbofustling, to buy up these beautiful estates in the land of never-ending May, and make an income of from fifty to three hundred per cent. on the capital invested. [Washington States.]

PROGRESS OF INVENTIONS. The striking advancement in material science is well exhibited by statements contained in the "History of the United States Patented Inventions." From 1610 to 1700 there were only two hundred and sixty-seven patents taken out; from 1700 to 1800, only two thousand and sixty; but from 1800 to 1851, the number increased ten-fold over the preceding century, viz: eleven thousand; and from 1851 to 1855, there were nine thousand, and a still vastly accelerated rate of gain. The same is true of inventions in America.

THE ARTESIAN WELL AT CHARLESTON. The amount of water now discharged from the three inch artesian well, at Charleston, S. C., is twenty-eight gallons per minute, or 30,320 gallons per day. It is believed that by the application of a force pump, this quantity can be increased to 300,000 gallons. Meantime a well is now being bored twelve inches in diameter.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

This body met at the Agricultural Room in the State House, in Augusta, January 20, 1858, as required by the statute. Chas. Robert Martin, temporary chairman, and D. A. Fairbanks, N. T. True, John F. Anderson, Committee on Credentials.

Maine State Society; Samuel F. Perley, Naples.

Maine Pomological Society; D. A. Fairbanks, Augusta.

Androscoggin; Robert Martin, West Danville.

Bangor Horticultural Society; Albert Noyes, Cumberland; John F. Anderson, So. Windham.

East Somerset; W. M. Palmer, Palmyra.

Franklin; Hiram Russ, Farmington.

Kennebec; Francis Fuller, Winthrop.

Lincoln; Joseph Avery, Jefferson.

North Androscoggin; (Contested,—see note.)

North Franklin; Seward Dill, Phillips.

North Kennebec; William E. Drummond, Winslow.

North Penobscot; B. F. Leadbetter, Concord.

Oxford County; N. T. True, Bethel.

Penobscot & Arrostook Union;

Piscataquis; Elisha L. Hammond, Atkinson.

Sagadahoc; John F. Anderson, Norridgewood.

Somerset County; John R. Russell, Norridgewood.

South Kennebec; Daniel Lancaster, Farmington.

Waldo; J. D. Tucker, Lincolnville.

Washington; Hugh Porter, Penobscot.

West Oxford; Francis L. Rice, Denmark.

West Penobscot; John Thissell, Corinth.

West Somerset; William R. Flint, Anson.

York County; S. L. Goodale, Saco.

There were two gentlemen present as members of the Board from North Androscoggin: Hiram Stevens, Fort Fairfield, and Enoch W. Hoyt, Letter D.

Chose a business committee consisting of Goodale of York, True of Oxford, and Flint of West Somerset.

Chose a committee to make arrangements with reference to discussions of Agricultural topics, in the evening, during the session of the Board of Agriculture, of Dill of North Franklin, Avery of Lincoln, and Fuller of Kennebec.

Mr. True, of Oxford, said he considered the duty imposed on the committee on business the most important to be transacted by any committee during the session. He would impress it upon all, that they be prompt in bringing forward matters for consideration. He had attended agricultural shows, and seen potatoes which he admired, but farmers stood by and said they had better ones at home, but they had not brought them there. It was the want of promptness in bringing forward their products, which deprived the show of the benefit of their productions. Let it not be so in relation to the duties of this committee. Let all be done, not in a cold and formal manner, but with alacrity and zeal. Let us show the State that we have done something, and that we mean to do something hereafter.

Chose a Committee to receive, sort and count the votes for President of the Board, consisting of Fuller, of Kennebec; Lancaster, of South Kennebec; and Noyes, of Penobscot; Robert Martin was elected President; Samuel F. Perley, Vice President.

Chose a Committee on elections, consisting of Dill, Franklin; Perley, Cumberland; Flint, Somerset.

Chose S. L. Goodale, Secretary of the Board, who accepted the office.

The Committee reported questions to be discussed for two evenings. Wednesday evening—Preparation of soils for crops. Thursday evening—Fruit, and the ways of cultivation.

A committee was chosen to determine on the mode of distributing the Secretary's Report, consisting of Perley of Cumberland, Russ of Franklin, Leadbetter of Somerset, and Goodale of York.

It was voted that the several members of the Board should be called on to state what had been the influence of their respective societies on the interests of agriculture, horticulture, and the arts connected therewith, and to make such suggestions in relation to their management and agricultural improvement, as they may deem proper. In conformity with this vote, the President proceeded to call the several societies in alphabetical order.

ANDROSCOGGIN. Robert Martin, West Danville. This county was taken from four of the largest counties in the State, and is made up of fragments. At the time of the formation of our society, since the organization of the county, agriculture was in an extremely low state, and its operations carried on in rather a rude manner. Stock was small, seldom getting three years old steers to average over six feet in girth, and so of other stock, and also the same was the case in relation to crops of all kinds. But a great change has taken place in all these respects.

Four years ago, our society went into operation. Then, there was a general indifference to it among farmers. In my own town it was extremely difficult to induce our farmers to take stock and the products of their farms to the show, even by the most earnest personal solicitation. They were afraid of our society. They looked on it as a speculative concern, or an engine to put men in office. After the most thorough canvass of our town, all who could be induced to join the society were seventeen persons! They cost more than one dollar each of my time to secure!

But now the state of things is widely different. There is a real interest pervading the whole community, and the ladies have contributed very largely to this state of things. They oftentimes lead off in their families in its behalf. And now, that the influence of the society is beginning to be seen in the improved condition of crops and animals, all classes are awakened. The value of stock, setting aside its general rise, has doubled in four years. At the last exhibition two years old steers were presented, measuring from 6 ft. 8 in. to 9 ft. in girth; calves from 6 to 8 months old, weighing from 400 to 600 pounds. Two years old cows were worth as much now as four years old ones were, as formerly bred. Crops have increased in the same proportion. So great and marked is

the improvement, that those who stood aloof, will now go far beyond what they would not believe a word of from me a few years ago, in their eulogiums of the society's good influences. I think there is no difficulty in doubling the value of all the products of our labor with suitable management.

BANGOR HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. Alb't Noyes. Twelve years ago, little or no fruit was raised in our region. About that time I commenced my fruit garden by setting out a few apple, pear and plum trees. In five years I had a fine crop of plums, of over fifteen bushels. My apples and cherries began to bear, and produced enough to show their character and quality; but the severity of some winters following, destroyed most of my trees. I commenced anew, and added to my trees the smaller kinds of fruit, such as strawberries, gooseberries, currants, etc. I have no trouble with mildew, and but little from the curculio. Nothing was seen of the curculio till after the year 1848. I keep my gooseberries well thinned out, and train them in tree form, allowing no suckers to grow. The soil and climate seems to be best adapted to the production of stone fruit, particularly the plum; but the tender kinds are apt to fail. My trees are now just beginning to bear. They produced a few specimens this year, which were fine.

CUMBERLAND SOCIETY. J. F. Anderson. I am a new member of our Society, having had nothing to do with it till three years ago. I am, therefore, not so well posted in relation to its past doings as some others. I can however say, I can see that there has been a marked improvement in the quality of stock in our county since I have been connected with the Society. Farmers take much greater interest in this matter than formerly. The same is true with reference to farm improvements and all matters pertaining to agriculture. But I will not prolong my remarks, and call on Mr. Perley, who is an old and well-tried member.

S. F. Perley, of the Maine State Society, responded. I am hardly prepared to make a statement of the present state of the affairs of our Society. A few years ago it was nearly run down. Very few took any interest in the matter, until a crisis in its affairs arrived. The question was fairly before us, whether to stand still and die, or rouse ourselves and give it some sort of vitality. This last was determined on. A few took the matter in hand, made a rally, and now the Society is in good standing, and is doing a good work for the agricultural interests of the county. The improvements going on in agricultural operations among us are very marked. Much attention is now given to under-draining, especially in the lower parts of the county, on the coast. Several persons are making experiments in under-draining, from which we expect to hear in due time.

In the loamy parts of the county, the soil is stony, but strong and well adapted to orcharding, to which increased attention is given of late. Also, attention is turned to the improvement of stock, and some full blood animals are found among us. All this, I think, is to be traced to the influence of the society's efforts.

I know the labor of the farm is hard. It requires diligence and perseverance. We become weary when night arrives, and many are ready to ask, does it all pay? I think it does. If we are weary at night, we can rest, and amid the rural scenery, and the social enjoyments of home, we have our reward. Our agricultural efforts, through our associations, help their enjoyments. It helps to make men more social, and brings them together as brethren. It pays in this view, even were this all. So much do I value this benefit of our agricultural associations, that I would be unwilling to live in a community where no such association exists.

EAST SOMERSET. W. M. Palmer. Our society has been but recently formed, and we have done but little. We intend to make greater exertions. But short as has been our existence, we already see the effects of its influence in the improvement of our stock and the increase of the manure. Stock has doubled in value. Manure is also produced in double the quantity it formerly was.

FRANKLIN COUNTY. H. Russ. I do not know where to begin. A few years ago our society was divided, and another one formed in the northern part of the county. It really declined for a time, but rallied again. Held shows at Farmington Hill, Farmington Falls, and Wilton. Gained members and strength, although not so large as before the division; but what we had was good. We now have voted to locate, the result of which is a division among us. I think a part of the society will leave in consequence.

But notwithstanding all our trials, great improvement has been made in our agriculture, especially in stock. Wheat is not much cultivated; but there is great improvement in the cultivation of corn, apples, and pears. But from the present position of our affairs, I fear we shall go back instead of forward. We are at a trying point, but will hope for the best.

LINCOLN SOCIETY. Mr. Avery. I represent the oldest county in the State, and almost the youngest Society. Agriculture has not been much attended to in our county. Commerce and ship-building have absorbed the attention of our people to the neglect of agriculture. Five years ago we organized our Society, and held our Fair at Wiscasset. A few persons had all the work to do; but their efforts have been attended with great success. Stock has improved in quality from forty to fifty per cent., and every branch of agriculture is now being very strongly turned to under-draining, and other measures of improvement. This change is to be attributed to the influence of the Society's operations. The subject of a division of the Society is now talked of, so as to better secure the general accommodation of the people. It is thought that this will do good, by inducing greater activity of a greater number of people. We find that rivalry between the different towns, to see who will make the most improvement, is one very important element in our Society's success.

MAINE POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY. D. A. Fairbanks. This Society was formed eleven years ago. The main object was to seek out the best native fruit, and have it cultivated in different parts of the State. It has already had under consideration over forty varieties, some of which are of the first quality. Its Show was merged in the State Show, at the first exhibition of that body, at Gardiner, where the display of fruit was very fair. Its Shows have improved annually, and so continue. The Show at Bangor was excellent, especially that of grapes. There is greater interest in this matter now than heretofore.

NORTH ANDROSCOGGIN. Hiram Stevens. Our society was incorporated in 1850, and our first show was held in the fall of 1851. The result of its efforts and influence has been a marked improvement in stock. The effort now is to see who will excel in breeding the best cows, steers, and oxen. Some full blood animals have been introduced into the county. A Durham bull and a Hereford bull and heifer were introduced into our county some years since, which have greatly improved our stock, as any one will see in passing through the county. Last spring a full blood North Devon was introduced, but I cannot say much in his favor. There is still much need of improvement, especially in our agricultural operations. There is an enormous waste of manure. No care at all is taken of it by the most of our farmers.

In traveling through the county, you will see the droppings of the stock thrown out of the windows on the south side of the barn, to be moulded by the rains and droppings from the caves, and bleached by the sun; and then it lays through the whole season, uncollected, and in the way. And even those who take any tolerable care of the droppings, use no means to preserve the liquid manures from their animals. They use no absorbents, and consequently, this most valuable half of the manures of the barn is utterly lost. I think the construction of vaults under the stables to receive the liquid manure, well supplied with absorbents, the best method of preserving this part of manure. By this means alone, I think the value of stable manure may be increased one hundred per cent.

Another means of improvement is furnishing our cattle with warm shelter. The importance of this as a matter of economy, can hardly be over-estimated.

For the Maine Farmer.

BETHEL FARMER'S & MECHANIC'S CLUB.

The fourth meeting of the season was held at Mr. Hilliard Chapman's. Subject, fruit. Mr. G. V. Ellingwood being called upon, said that he had taken an old orchard, out to pieces in trying to prune it, and about spoiled it.

Mr. Lysander Richardson said that with him the Baldwin and Hubbardston Nonsuch were the most profitable, although the latter, on highly manured land, was liable to be watered. The Oxford Black Apple bears every other year. Eight years ago he took an orchard that had never been ploughed or manured, ploughed it up, and manured highly, and grafted it and kept it in cultivation for five years in succession. The last year, from 75 trees he had secured 60 barrels of grafted fruit, and 60 or 70 bushels of cider apples. His orchard is on a southern slope. He had one very valuable seedling pear which was perfectly hardy and resembled in size and quality the Bartlett.

Mr. Hiram Twitchell said that he had one tree grafted with the Hubbardston Nonsuch on a very hardy native. He had kept them well until April. The first year that it ever bore he gathered five barrels. He had lost his Baldwin trees, and the trees died.

Mr. Andrew Twitchell had raised nurseries. Planted the ground with corn, and in the fall sowed the seeds and cultivated between the rows with potatoes. He trimmed in June and no other time. He practices close grafting as the sound heads up and leaves no scar. It takes about seven years to get trees ready to transplant. There was danger of having the ground too rich for the nursery. He thought that a tree was better planted in the same direction as in the nursery. Timber is the hardest on the south side of a tree and toughest on the north side. He took an apple tree affected with the yellows, dug around the earth, cut out diseased roots, put around ashes and manure and fresh soil, and the tree is now in good bearing order.

President remarked that we are suffering from two new evils. The curculio, which has bitten plums and apples the last year to an extent never known before. The black knot made its appearance for the first time in this vicinity the last year. He had never yet seen it in his garden.

More pains should be taken in gathering fruit, and it should be done early in October, on warm days. Apples gathered in this way will not sweat. It should be carefully impressed on every farmer in Maine not to buy young Baldwin trees. Farmers will order a large number of these when setting out an orchard, and they almost invariably winter kill. It is better to graft them into fully winter hills. In preparing old trees, put in a few seasons and trim as little as possible. It takes three years to fill the tops of an old tree. Scions should never be set when the wood is very old or wet, as the wax will not adhere closely to the wood. He had found the best composition for healing wounds by mixing red ochre with linseed oil into a pretty thick paste, and putting it on with a brush close to the wood. A few cents' worth will go over a large orchard.

The President presented some fine specimens of wheat from Milwaukee, from the hands of Mrs. Chapman. Very handsome specimens of apples were presented for discussion by her host.

The meeting was very fully attended. The ladies came near quarrelling with the President—treated him rather crustily because he shut the door against them while engaged in discussion. He thinks they were hardly fair towards him.

Our host is one of the farmers whose premises, without and within, show evidence that farming will pay. The next subject for discussion is The Soil. Adjourned for two weeks to the house of Capt. Samuel Chapman.

N. T. T. Bethel, Jan. 16, 1858.

The farmer who gives his cattle only food enough to keep them from starvation, is like the steamboat Captain who put in only coal enough to steam the tide, without making any progress; and the engineer who applied only sufficient fuel to keep the train from running backward on the rising grade.

THE COUNTRY LASSIE.

She blossomed in the country,
Where many summer flings
Her rosy arms around the earth,
And brightest blessings brings;
Health was her sole inheritance,
And grace her only dower;
I never dreamed the wild wood
Contained so sweet a flower.

Far distant from the city,
And inland from the sea,
My lassie bloomed in goodness,
As pure as pure could be;
She caught her dewy freshness
From hill and mountain bowers,
I never dreamed the wild wood
Contained so sweet a flower.

The rainbow must have leant her
Some of its airy grace;
The wild rose parted with a blush,
That nestled on her face;
I'd part with wealth and power;
The long waves of her hair,
Or she had never grown to be
So modest and so fair.

The early birds have taught her
Their joyous matin song,
And some of their soft innocence:
She's been with them so long,
And for her now, if need be,
I'd part with wealth and power;
I never dreamed the wild wood
Contained so sweet a flower.

THE COUNTRY LASSIE.

WEST PENOBSCOT AG. SOCIETY.

The West Penobscot Agricultural Society, at a meeting held at Kenduskeag, January 6th, 1858, elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President.—John Thissell, Corinth.

Vice Presidents.—V. S. Palmer, Kenduskeag; John Eastman, Bradford; Stephen D. Jennings, Gardiner.

Corresponding and Recording Sec'y.—Timothy P. Batchelder, Kenduskeag.

Treasurer.—James O. Tilton, Kenduskeag.

Collectors.—Nathaniel Burrill, Newport; T. P. Batchelder, Kenduskeag; Charles F. Smith and Sylvester Eddy, Corinth; William Grinnell, Exeter; David Jones, Corinth; A. S. French, Dexter; Samuel W. Knight, Gardiner; Thomas H. Norcross, Charleston; John Eastman, Bradford; George Tuck, Levant; Nathan Cloudman, Stetson.

Agent.—Sewall Stanley, Levant.

Librarian.—David Barker, Exeter.

Trustees.—Matthew H. French, Corinth; Thos. H. Norcross, Charleston; William Grinnell, Exeter.

Standing Committee on Manufactures.—J. O. Tilton, Kenduskeag; Charles F. Smith, Corinth; David Barker, Exeter.

Standing Committee on Crops.—Chauncy Cochran, Corinth; E. B. Stackpole, Kenduskeag; Isaiah Avery, Exeter.

Standing Committee on Horses.—Benj. Haley, Corinth; Nathaniel E. Brown, Exeter; S. D. Jennings, Gardiner.

Standing Committee on Stock.—Henry K. Dexter, Corinth; Alfred W. Lovitt, Kenduskeag; Ebenezer Wentworth, Stetson.

Member of the Board of Agriculture.—John Thissell, Corinth.

WEST PENOBSCOT AG. SOCIETY.

THE SPRING OF SCARLET FEVER.

Dr. Long of Holyoke, Mass., relates through the Springfield Republican his method of treating this fearful disease, after an experience of thirty-five years:—

"For the last twelve years my treatment has been as follows: Vapor bath at the commencement, with warm diluent drinks and medicines acting to the surface. (Of these every physician has his favorites, and I have mine.) This brings out the rash of a bright scarlet color, which is right, as the condition of the blood is shown by the color of the rash, which in the worst cases is very dark and sparse. When the rash is fully developed, I keep it up by a moderately stimulating course, and give frequent gargles of marsh mallow for the throat. In the high inflammation of the skin, when the burning, restless patient writhes in agony, I wrap him in a warm wet sheet, and pack him down. If sleep ensues and the patient is warm and quiet, let him remain two hours. This removes the inflammation of the skin, and renders the cuticle permeable for the escape of that morbid matter, which, like a universal blister, in convalescence, disfigures the whole surface. I use no antimonials, and allow no physic till the subsidence of the rash, and the result has been most happy, having succeeded in curing every patient who has been under my control from the commencement of the disease; and in no case has there been any swelling of the throat, or disease of the sinuses, or spongy bones, or dropsical affections as a result of the disease."

FLOWER FARMS. The Paris correspondent of the Journal of Commerce furnishes these facts concerning the modern efforts to perfect the science of pomology. He says:—

The most novel and remarkable feature of the present manufacture of perfumes is the establishment of flower farms. Some of the fairest spots of Europe and Asia are devoted to the cultivation of flowers, of which the fragrance is no longer wasted on the desert air, but preserved for the enjoyment of all who choose to purchase it. Flowers have taken the place of ambergris, musk, civet, and odoriferous gums, which are only used to give stability to the more evanescent scents. There are flower farms in Europe and Asia; and another is likely to be created in Australia for the cultivation of the wattle, a plant of the acacia genus, and resembling in odor very powerful violets. England has her flower farms at Mitcham, in Surrey, where lavender and peppermint flourish unrivalled. Roses are also cultivated there, but only for the purpose of making rose water.

IMPORTANT INVENTION. J. A. Cooper, of Nashville has invented a candle mold, with which, it is said, one person can manufacture as many candles in one day, as forty hands can by the old mode of manufacture. The candles light by friction, similar to wax matches, and can be packed without danger of ignition. The new mode will not cost more than one-tenth as much as the old kind now in common use. Tallow, stearine, and all kinds of candles can be made without steaming. One hand can wick a box of candles per minute. Mr. C. has taken the necessary steps to obtain a patent for his invention.

BEANS FOR SHEEP.

MR. EDITOR,—I recollect to have seen an article in the Telegraph, some year or two since, on the value of beans as a feed for sheep. I thought but little of the matter at the time, and was strongly inclined to regard the writer as romancing or theorising, (which is often the same thing,) never having heard of beans being given to sheep.

Last spring, however, about the time my ewes were dropping their lambs, I discovered that a quality of beans I had stored away, carefully, as I thought, for family use, had got wet, and become so mouldy that they were spoiled. I had, however, determined that they should not be lost, and happening to recollect the article in the Telegraph, I had the beans brought forth, and after washing them in hot water, and allowing them to dry, they were fed to my sheep, at the rate of somewhat over half a pint per day. The mouldiness occasioned by the wetting, did not prove injurious to them, and the ewes were very fond of them; more so, indeed, than of corn or any other grain. I have never reared a finer flock of lambs, and am now convinced that while sheep are dropping their lambs, and for a few weeks subsequent to lambing, beans are worth two dollars per bushel for them.

[Germantown Telegraph.]

FARM BUILDINGS. The Cheapest Barn. At a Farmers' Club lately held in West Springfield, Mass., after consultation and debate, it was decided that a large barn was better than two or more small ones; that a tight barn was better, even for badly cured hay, than an open one; that a brick barn and a slate roof were the best and cheapest for a man who has all his materials to buy; that a good connection between a house and barn is a covered walk, overhung with grape vines; that economy of roof and convenience for work were of the first importance in any building; that warm water and warm stables were essential to the comfort of animals; that the housing of manures was judicious; that liquid manures are largely lost, even by those who have cellars and sheds for storing them; and that the best absorbents of liquid manure are buckwheat hulls, leaf mold, sawdust, fine sand, dried peat, turf and straw.

COAL. Ere we wrap up this carboniferous integument of the landscape, let us mark to how small a coal-field England has for so many years, owed its flourishing trade. Its area, as I have already had occasion to remark, scarcely equals that of one of our largest Scottish lakes, and yet how many thousand steam engines has it set in motion—how many railway trains has it propelled across the country—how many thousand waggons loaded of salt has it elaborated from the brine—how many millions tons of iron has it furnished, raised to the surface, smelted and hammered!—It has made Birmingham a great city, the first iron depot of Europe, and filled the country with crowded towns and busy villages. And if one small field has done so much, what may we not expect from those vast basins laid down by Lyell in the geological map of the United States?

[Hugh Miller.]

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.
The steamer Europa arrived at New York on Sunday morning. Her dates are to the 9th inst., one week later. The following summary comprises everything of importance:

FINANCIAL. The London Money Market continued to grow easier, and there was still a daily influx of gold to the Bank. The rate of discount was reduced to 6 per cent. took place on the 7th inst.

The funds were generally firm throughout the week, although some slight reaction was caused by the unfavorable news from India.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending the 13th inst., show an increase in the balance of £1,100,000, and a decrease in the balance of £1,000,000, an increase of over five and a quarter millions in the space of five weeks.

GREAT BRITAIN. Operations were resumed upon the Leviathan on the 5th inst. with success, the vessel being moved several feet. The proceedings continued daily up to the departure of the Europa, the progress each day amounting to 8 or 10 feet. The evening before the Europa sailed, the ship had only 61 feet more to be moved. It is understood that a bill, authorizing the East India Company to raise a loan in England, will be introduced immediately upon the assembling of Parliament.

The returns of employment in the cotton mills of Lancashire, showing a gratifying improvement, the number of hands working full time being largely on the increase.

The Daily News says that Lord Palmerston's forthcoming India bill will transfer the direct management of the political affairs of India to a Cabinet Minister, who, it is understood, shall be a Peer, and in whom all patronage, with one exception, will be vested. This exception is to be reserved to the President of a Council of Six, whom simply Consultative functions are to be trusted. The European portion of the Indian Army is to be greatly augmented, and all regulations regarding it are to emanate from the House of Commons.

FRANCE. Mlle. Rachel, the great tragedienne, died January 3, at her estate in Cannes. Her last professional performances were those which took place in the United States.

Greatest increase of commerce in commercial circles in Paris, is reported.

SPAIN. The Spaniards of Madrid, in the course of a long article on President Buchanan's Message, express the opinion that the Spanish government will continue firm in its refusal to give satisfaction to the United States in the affair of the Donado, since no insult had been committed, and that it will energetically reject the insulting proposition relative to Cuba.

ACRISTIA. Field Marshal Radetzky is dead. The event took place on the 30th of January, his immediate cause being an attack of apoplexy, after an illness of a week. The Marshal was in the ninety-second year of his age.

PRUSSIA. Accounts from Prussia affirm that in consequence of the continued ill health of the King, the delegated powers of the Emperor, which were formerly conferred for three months, and are now on the point of expiring, will be renewed for a further period of nine months. It is added that the new commission will give the King the right of pardon, and of action that has heretofore been exercised.

The Bank of Prussia had reduced its rate of discount to five per cent.

Berlin, Jan. 7. A royal decree has been issued granting the nobility of the Prince of Prussia, for three months.

TURKEY. Redschid Pasha, Grand Vizier, is dead, after an illness of only three days. His disease was apoplexy.

INDIA. The semi-monthly mail from India arrived at Calcutta on the 20th of January, with later dates from Calcutta and Bombay.

Gen. Havelock died on the 20th of November, of dysentery, brought on by exposure and anxiety. On the 7th of November, he was taken to the place near Calcutta where he died. The British troops were repulsed, with the loss of the tents of three regiments, 300 men, and 1000 arms and accoutrements. The 4th regiment is reported to have been nearly cut up in the encounter.

The Gwalior mutineers number more than 8000 men, and are well equipped. The British troops, and totally defeated them, capturing 10000 arms, and an immense quantity of ammunition, stores, and the whole of their baggage. The British loss in this action was insignificant, only one officer being killed.

All the wounded officers, and the British troops, had arrived in safety at Allahabad.

The official report of the defence of Lucknow is published, and shows the privations endured by the heroic garrison, and particularly by the ladies, were fearful.

Troops continue to arrive rapidly at Calcutta, and among them the celebrated American clipper ship Lightning, arrived out in a passage of 87 days from the Downs.

CHINA. The dates are not telegraphed. Very little news also has been telegraphed.

The steamer Adelaide, with the last detachment of 500 marines on board, passed on from Singapore on the 23rd of December, and an attack on Canton was expected to take place on her arrival.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times is positively informed that the French Embassy at Peking has arranged that after the squadron shall have taken position before Canton, a final summons shall be addressed to the Chinese Government. The accomplishment of this formality was to commence on the 16th of November.

A dispatch from Paris in the Independance Belge asserts that instructions have been sent to the French Admiral to prevent the French troops from China from acting in concert with the English, and that the 500 men recently sent in are really intended for a demonstration against Coochin China.

It is also said that Spain will certainly take part in this expedition.

THE MARRIAGE OF LOTA MONTES. The announcement of the marriage of Lota Montes, Countess of Landfeld, in Paris, has excited some curiosity as to who is the bridegroom. The Countess is a Polish nobleman, having two large estates—the dukedom of Bieler and Bieli, in Austrian Silesia—the incomes from which are very large. Years ago, Lota Montes married Prince Shulkowski in the Kingdom of Prussia, and it became the fixed law of the kingdom. Prince Shulkowski, acting upon the movement in Bavaria, also introduced to the Court of Berlin, and had justice administered in accordance with his prescriptions. As trial by jury was one of the innovations made, the Austrian government suspected that the Prince was tainted with republicanism, and he was told that he might as well resign his position. He resigned his position, and he was told that he might as well resign his position. He resigned his position, and he was told that he might as well resign his position.

LATEST FROM UTAH.

St. Louis, Jan. 10. The Republican has received information from Fort Laramie, through an Indian trader, who arrived at Jefferson City, yesterday, and who reports meeting on the 22d December, between six hundred and seven hundred Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, returning from Salt Lake to their villages on the Black Walnut Hills, about eighty miles southeast of Fort Laramie. They were accompanied by about twenty men.

It was their intention to remain in the camp erected there till the spring, and then employ themselves under Mormon influences, in harassing and robbing the trains sent to the relief of Col. Johnston.

The Indians had been led to believe that the Mormons had 80,000 fighting men, well equipped for service. They also spoke of numerous fortifications, and a large number of Indians, and that the Mormons have no idea of running away from Utah.

NEW YORK, JAN. 22. The Herald's correspondence from the Utah expedition, says that the Utah expedition is composed of 3000 men, also states, without vouching for its accuracy, that a party of California emigrants, eighty in number, men, women and children, were with the expedition, and that the expedition was butted by the Mormons and Utah Indians last fall.

LATER FROM HAWAII. New York, Jan. 23. Steamer Black Warrior arrived at this port this morning from Hawaii, with dates of 15th.

The Spanish fleet sailed from Hawaii on the 12th, to cruise in the Pacific, and the fleet was entirely defeated, but is doing well, and unless some other calamity befalls the young man, he will soon be as well as ever.

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION OF LIFE. A fortnight ago Anson Spencer of New Hartford, Conn. engaged between twenty-five and thirty years, after a hay-mow to this town some hay. After he had done so, he hid down upon the floor, and he was succeeded in reaching his home and informing the family of his calamity. His father went immediately for a doctor. He asked the aid of Wm. Elton, M. D., of Burlington, with very little hope of saving the life of the sufferer. The wound was examined, and the wound about, but clearly testified that the wound was about an inch in diameter, and indicated that it had penetrated full twelve or fourteen inches. The best that could be done was done, but the sufferer died on the 10th inst.

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FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.
MONDAY, JAN. 18.
SENATE. The time was mostly occupied by a debate on Kansas.

HOUSE. The Committee to investigate the charges against members or officers of the last House, growing out of the Middle Tennessee Manufacturing Company tariff fund was announced, and consists of Messrs. Stanton of Ohio, Moore of Alabama, Kunkel of Pennsylvania, Wright of Georgia, and Nelson of New York.

A large number of bills were introduced and referred. Among them the following:

By Mr. Taylor of New York—To promote the useful arts and to regulate the granting of patents for inventions.

By Mr. Kelly of New York—A bill to secure homesteads to actual settlers upon the public domain.

By Mr. Bennett of New York—A bill to establish a geographical map to the Pacific, for postal and military purposes.

By Mr. Florence of Pennsylvania—A bill for the ascertainment and settlement of claims of the French spoliation.

By Mr. Morris of Pennsylvania—A bill to prevent the future sale of public lands by proclamation of the President.

By Mr. Leche of Virginia—A bill establishing a militia in the city of New York.

By Mr. Dowell of Alabama—A bill to repeal the fishing bounty.

SENATE. The Vice President laid before the Senate a message from the President transmitting a report of the Convention between the United States and Denmark on the subject of the Sound Dues.

HOUSE. The House refused, by 43 yeas to 14, to take the bill introduced yesterday, providing for the equitable distribution of clerical salaries.

SENATE. The Kansas question was taken up and debated until midnight.

HOUSE. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Scott of California, providing for better security on board vessels navigating the ocean, propelled by steam or by sail.

SENATE. The House refused, by 43 yeas to 14, to take the bill introduced yesterday, providing for the equitable distribution of clerical salaries.

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GOODS AT COST AT

Mount Vernon.
CONSEQUENCE of a contemplated change in his business, I will sell my stock of DRY GOODS AT COST FOR CASH. I have just returned from the city, with a large assortment of prime

COOK STEAKS.
Slopes, Pies, and other delicacies, at cost.

FOR SALE.
MY PRIVATE RESIDENCE in Vassarboro, at Brown's, on the road from Augusta to Waterville and Bangor. The building is very pleasantly situated, and is fitted up in good style.

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Large Sale of Boots and Shoes.
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SITUATED in Litchfield, Kennebec county, containing 100 acres of first rate land, well divided into

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IN READY-MADE CLOTHING AND

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NEWSPAPER.

tion. For Saxon fortresses, they probably not worth much; the fortresses of England those times were supplied by nature—sen-

lead caldrons placed outside them, for cooking of meats. And it is to be remembered that the great kitchen, in which fowls and other things were to be cooked, was wholly uncovered.

pose that at the royal feast clean table-cloths were spread even before the poor. Upon the cloth the mighty salt-cellar was the chief ornament; the King feasted from silver; but

friend about going into the store of a very excellent merchant who has paid all his notes.—“Don’t go into that store to buy anything, *they* haven’t failed yet.”

contributes to render old men so inattentive to scenes before them, and carries them back to the world that is past, and to scenes never to be renewed again. [Sydney Smith.

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